

## SHORT REPORTS

### A New Barnacle, *Acasta echinata* n. sp. Imbedded in the Stalk of an Alcyonarian from Southern Japan

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On the occasion of my visit to the Amakusa Marine Biological Laboratory at Tomioka, Kyûsyû in October, 1936, I could study the collection of cirripeds as well as alcyonarians preserved in the Laboratory. Among the collection I found several specimens of a curious cirriped imbedded in the stalk of an alcyonarian. This seems to represent a new species of *Acasta*.

At this place I wish to offer my sincere thanks to Prof. H. OHSHIMA and Mr. K. KOBA of the Laboratory to whom I owe the chance of examining the material.

Genus *Acasta* LEACH, 1817

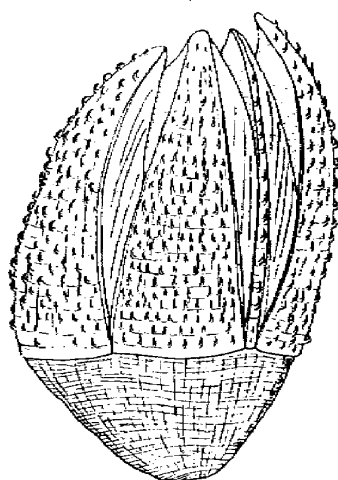
*Acasta echinata* sp. nov. (fig. 1)

A number of species of *Acasta* are hitherto known from sponges and a few from gorgonarians. But none has been described from alcyonarian, with the only exception of *Acasta sculpturata* which is, according to BROCH (1931), imbedded "in the stalk tissues of an alcyonarian colony studded with spicules."<sup>1)</sup> This peculiar *Acasta* to be described here is likewise imbedded in the tissue of the upper part of the roseate stalk of an alcyonarian, certainly belonging to *Dendronephthya*. It shows very characteristic features in both the external and internal structures, namely:

The shell is white, roundly or rather longly conical, and is furnished with calcareous spines recurved strongly upward and arranged in horizontal rows which are crossed by faint longitudinal ribs. In each compartment, which is rather thin and fragile, the paries has externally two narrow and smooth areas along the side margin extending from apex to base; the internal side of the paries is marked with narrow and low ribs below the sheath which occupies the upper two-thirds of the wall and smooth without distinct growth-lines; the basal edge of the sheath is not free from the wall, and straight throughout except that of the carina which is convex

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1) BROCH, Hj. (1931): Vidensk. Medd. fra Dansk naturh. Foren., 91, 101.

*Acasta echinata*, n. sp.

in the middle. Of the carinolateral compartment the aries is extremely narrow, but divided into two smooth side areas and a horizontally striated middle area which carries a longitudinal row of spines. The radii and alae are very broad and do not quite reach the base; their upper margin is very oblique and longer than the lower or side margin. There is no slit between the bases of the compartment. The orifice is very small and deeply notched. The base is cup-shaped, with the upper margin not indented; internally smooth.

The scutum is comparatively large and broad, usually wider than high and rather flat externally. The growth-ridges are prominent and usually smooth, exceptionally crossed by very delicate radiating stripes. The internal side has a prominent adductor ridge parallel with the articular ridge from which it is separated by a shallow groove; the articular ridge is well developed and slightly more than half as long as the tergal margin. There are broad, but not sharply circumscribed, pits for the adductor and depressor muscles.

The tergum has feebly elevated and widely spaced growth-ridges; externally a shallow and broad furrow runs from the rosy-colored apex to the spur. The spur has a truncated end which is about one-third of the width of the whole valve. The five corners of the valve including the spur are all angular. Internally there are usually 7 well- or ill-defined crests for the depressor muscles.

Mouth-parts not much different from those of the allied species.

Posterior longer cirri have three pairs of ventral spines on each segment. Cirrus IV has 1 or 2 hook-like teeth in each segment of the lower part of the anterior ramus and of the middle part of the posterior ramus.

Penis about twice as long as cirrus VI, having no basi-dorsal point.

Measurements of two specimens: Carinorostral diameter—7mm, 6.5mm; Height of whole shell—11 mm, 10 mm.

## A New Species of Cobitidae from Japan (*Cobitis delicata*)

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The present new species, *Cobitis delicata*, is found in abundance in the upper waters.